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MBLODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway.-ongs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.-Diana. Atternoon and CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway. - Songs DANCES, BURLESQUES, &C. - MONS. DECHALDREAU.

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CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery.-PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.-

NOVELTY MUSIC HALL, 616 Broadway. -- Burlesques, Songs, Dances, &c. TRIPLE SHEET

## New York, Saturday, January 4, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

From Washington we learn that the health of General McClellan has greatly improved, and he is expected speedily to resume his duties in the Beld.

A fight occurred on the 2d inst. between the Union gunboats Yankee and Anacostia, of the Potemac flotilla, and the rebel battery at Cockpit Point. The missiles from the rifled gun of the battery struck the Yankee, doing but small damage. Several of the projectiles from the gunboats took effect in the midst of the battery.

The news from the Point of Rocks is not particulatly important. The rebels sent a body of cavalry, two hundred strong, on a foraging expedition, in the neighborhood of Bolivar. They were saluted by a few shells from the Parrott guns belonging to a section of Col. Knapp's Union artillery, which made them move off rapidly in a conbrary direction to that intended by them. Five housand rebels were reviewed at Leesburg yester-

The news from Kentucky is very important. The rebels, under Generals Johnston and Buckner, have destroyed a large portion of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad beyond Green river, burning could be thus consumed. At last advices they were engaged in blowing up the tunnel, which is some three hundred feet in length.

The following is a numerical list of the prisoners taken by General Pope in Central Missouri, and brought into St. Louis:-

Officers	11
First company, rank and file	
Second company, rank and file	10
Third company, rank and file	59
Fourth company, rank and file	36
Fifth company, rank and file	30
Sixth company, rank and file	
Seventh company, rank and file	57
Eighth company, rank and file	55
Ninth company, rank and file	0
Tenth company, rank and file	
Eleventh company, rank and file	
Twelfth company, rank and file 3	1
Captain Snow's squad	6
Citizens10	
	-

by the arrival of the transports Roanoke and Cahawba from Port Royal. Commander Truxton of the aloop of-war Dale, is rapidly becoming acquainted with the rebel positions in the country around him, their strength, &c. Reconnoissances are being made with some success in the neighborhood of the Edisto river. The military movements are unimportant. A new naval expedition is said to be on the tapis. A rebel privateer succeeded in running the blockade off Charleston harbor on the night of December 26, after having previously made several ineffectual attempts.

In this day's HERALD is published a list of the new appointments and promotions in that portion of the volunteer army belonging to the State of New York. Also a list of newly appointed staffs attached to some of the generals in the field.

A mistake is very prevalent as to the correct name of the rebel General who committed suicide recently in the South. His name was Philip St. George Cocke and not Cooke as has been reported. General Cooke is still alive and in command of the regular cavalry of the United State.

The agent of the government detailed to effect the transfer of Mason and Slidell to British authority, has returned here from Provincetown and leaves immediately for Washington.

The mails of the Asia contain the details of the European news to the 21st December.

England was still divided at home in opinion on the question of the policy, prudence, or right of a war with the United States on the Trent affair. The change of sentiment which she had observed in the mind of the French people on the question of an alliance with her government in such an issue had evidently alarmed her. France appears to have told the Emperor very plainly that it is not the interest

of that country to make a war for England against the Union government. As proof of this, we need only state that the Opinion Nationale, the organ of Prince Napoleon, contains an article on the American quarrel, in its issue of the 19th ultimo, signed by M. Gueroult, the object of which is to dissuade the French government from giving any aid, even moral aid, to the English, should a war ensue between England and the federal States. The intention of the writer may be judged from the annexed quotation:-"Why, moreover, disguise our real opinion? Why conceal what lies at the bottom of our heart? France has but one enemy in the world-that enemy is England-I am wrong, it is the English aristocracy. It is the English aristocracy, which during twenty-five years hired all Europe against us. It is it which twice led the coalesced Powers under the walls of Paris; it is it which caused Napoleon to die at St. Helena. It is it which, from 1815 to 1848, pressed with all its weight on Europe and on France. It is it-it is Lord Palmerston, now again Prime Minister of England-who in 1840 bent the head of Louis Philippe to the earth and called the blood to the face of every Frenchman. It is the English aristocracy, which, jealous of our success in the Crimea, has never ceased since then to raise obstacles to our policy everywhere-in Italy, in Syria, on the Danube, at Constantinople. And these are people who wish to-day that we should help in destroying the American navy.

The detachments of the British Guards destined for Canada had been shipped on board the Adriatic and Parana steamers, the Adriatic having the American escutcheon on her stern, while she was taking the men on board to the tune. "I wish I was in Dixie," played by the band of a volunteer regi-

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Asia arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool, by way of Halifax. Her news advices and financial and commercial reports have been anticipated by our telegraphic summary, publish ed in the HERALD on the 1st inst. Our European files are dated to the 21st ultimo, and contain some interesting details.

The twenty-first anniversary of the return of the First Napoleon's ashes from St. Helena had been celebrated at the Hotel of the Invalides. The old soldiers of the First Empire residing in the department of the Seine all attended the religious ceremony celebrated on the occasion. The greater number of them were attired in their ancient uniforms. Among them were Chasseurs a Cheval Artillerymen, Grenadiers, and Light Infantry o the Old Guard. Beside them were flankers, velites and pupils. The latter corps, created at the ion of the empire, produced the greatest number of survivors.

The London Shipping Gazette of the 20th ultimo says:-"The steamship Norwegian sailed vesterday for Portland, with 685 bales of cotton and 332 bales of wool."

The Asia brought \$35,500 in specie, \$32,500 of which was consigned to Nesmith & Jones, and the balance to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

The additional news from Mexico, which is to be found in our Vera Cruz correspondence of this morning, is very interesting. The Mexicans were waxing desperate, and seem determined to make a bloody, if not a combined, resistance to the Spaniard, their ancient foe. Numerous bands of guerrillas have been formed and scattered through the mountains to harass the troops of the enemy. The signs of a coming contest were very distinct. We have copies of the Georgetown (Demarara)

Colonist to the 5th ult. The news is utterly unim portant. Advices received in Demarara from Martinique (French West Indies) show that great agitation prevailed at the latter place on the Trent affair. The Antilles of Martinique, after giving a udicrous account of the seizure of the rebel agents on board the mail packet, thus concludes:-"One word more; the insult above described is not the only one which England has to avenge. One of the Northern ships blockading the Mississippi has fired on an English frigate, under pretext that she showed a disposition to transgress the limits of the block-British subjects between the Secretary of State at Washington and Lord Lyons, the British Minister. A protest of the latter had been placed in the hands of Mr. Seward, who answered arrogantly enough that everybody must submit to measure rendered necessary for the public safety. Wait a little, and we shall see what John Bull will say to Brother Jonathan, now that he is no longer Prime Minister of King Cotton."

A record of the passages of the various steam ships for the year 1861 will be found on our fifth page. During the year three steamers have been lost-namely, the United States, Canadian and North Briton-one of which was wrecked in the river St. Lawrence, and the other two in the gulf of that name. The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company have added to their line a fast and magnificent vessel, named the City of New York, which has made two voyages, and the North German Lloyds have increased their line by a fine vessel, called the Hansa, which is now or

her first return voyage.

The experiment of testing the power of the Stevens floating battery to resist shot and shell. as well as the ease and rapidity with which it can be worked, will be made at Hoboken to-day. Invitations have been sent to a large number of the prominent men of the country, and we have no doubt, from the great interest already manifested in this mysterious engine of war, that a large number of persons will be in attendance to witness its operations, and that it will prove very interest

General Kelley has been relieved of his command at Romney, Va., at his own request. He entered the field too soon after being wounded in the attack on the rebels at Philippi, Va., and has suffered continued ill health in consequence. General Reynolds has taken his place.

On the 27th ult, there were one thousand one hundred and fifty-five invalid soldiers in the hospitals at Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria. Three hundred and thirty-seven of the number be longed to New York regiments.

The State of Kentucky has raised and equipped four regiments of cavalry and twenty regiments of infantry, composed, in all, of twenty-nine thousand diers, all now in the field in defence of the Union. Kentucky is one of the "down-trodden" States.

The Governor General of Canada refused to re ceive visiters on New Year's day, in consequence of the death of Prince Albert.

Eight soldiers of the Wayne county (N. Y.) re. giment, stationed at Lyons, were poisoned last week by a secession groceryman. He put strych nine into the liquor he furnished them. The so diers recovered, and the grocery keeper was put in

The ice on the Central Park yesterday was in very good order, and there is every prospect of pall remaining aloft for several days. The break in the ice is gradually closing up, and when it becomes any way secure the pond will be illumi, nated at night. At present it would be dangerous to allow skating after dark, as skaters could not distinguish the still water from the black ice, and some young persons might slip in and be drowned. The number of visiters to the Park yesterday were about thirty thousand, most of whom ventured on the ice. Among these were a large number of

expect to see quite a crowd of ladies upon it, as

Saturday is the fashionable skating day. In the account which we gave yesterday of the collision on the Harlem Railroad, it was stated that all the passengers escaped injury. We are in formed that some eight or ten were more or less wounded, and that five of the passengers were very seriously hurt, some by the fragments of the cars and others by the heated stove. About two hundred cans of milk were destroyed.

The political complexion of the Kansas Legislare, as identified with old parties, is as follows:-

The Lynn (Mass.) horse cars are now heated by urnaces placed beneath the floor. The railroad companies of this city and Brooklyn are requested to make a note of this fact.

An affray occurred at Warsaw, Ky., last week, n which two brothers named Talbot and John Leonard, noted secessionists, were shot—the for-mer killed and the latter mortally wounded. The shooting was performed by a couple of loyal men who were attacked by the Leonards because they cheered for the Union gunboats when they passed

The cotton market was firm yesterday, while sale were confined to about 300 bales, closing on the basis of 38c. a 37c,—for middling uplands, chiefly at the outside s rather higher, with a fair amount of sales. Whea was firm, while sales were very light. Corn was heavy nd dull, and sales limited at 64c. a 65c., closing at the inside figure. Pork was heavy, while prices were ut \$9 a \$9 25 for new prime, and \$8 50 a \$8 75 for old do Sugars were firm, with sales of 300 a 400 hhds. and 621 boxes at rates given in another column. Coffee was firm, but quiet. Freights were firm, with a fair amount of

The War and the Money Question-What We Want and What Congress Should

Proceed at Once to Do. While, under the skilful management of Gen. McClellan, our loyal people repose the fullest confidence in the capabilities of our noble volunteer army of six hundred and fifty thousand men, assisted by our gallant navy of twenty-five thousand sailors, to do the gunpowder work of suppressing this rebellion before next July, we cannot shut our eyes to the serious apprehensions afloat upon the money question-the all-important money

By the 1st of July next-the beginning of the fiscal year of our government—we shall have before us, in loans and liabilities of all sorts, a national debt of at least six hundred millions of dollars. How is this to be provided for? Mr. Secretary Chase, with all his intelligent and zealous devotion to the subject, fails fully to meet the question. He proposes a partial taxation for the immediate relief of the Treasury to some extent, and a general issue of United States promises to pay, upon government bonds, by all our local banks, in lieu of their own paper. This plan, however, if attempted, rould, perhaps, result in a serious conflict with our State stocks, and would require too much time to carry it into general effect to answer the purposes of immediate relief to the government and the country. In any form, the addition of six, five, four, or even three hundred millions to the paper circulation of our loyal States, with nothing but government bonds to show for it, cannot be safely undertaken with\_ out risking a ruinous depreciation and financial collapse. Why do gold and silver in our revolted States now command from thirty to fifty per cent premium upon the paper of their best banks? Because of the universal depreciation of their paper money by the irredeemable scrip of their Confederate government.

But there will be no difficulty with Mr. Secreary Chase in issuing a paper circulation of three or four hundred millions, if he can show a yearly cash account in his support of two andred, or even a hundred and fifty millions. Taxation is the word, and the only word, which is equal to the crisis. We believe that the cash receipts of the Treasury from the customs, ine new tax upon ten and coffee, and from the public lands, and from the Income Tax bill passed last July, will hardly exceed sixty millions of dollars for the fiscal year. Putting it at sixty millions, we shall want an additional sum of one hundred and forty millions to place the bonds and notes and paper circulation of the government and the country upon a solid foundation, particularly as Mr. Chase otherwise counts upon a probable national debt at the end of the next fiscal year of a thousand millions of dollars.

Our policy is not to saddle the government nd the country with a permanent national debt, but to pay off as speedily as possible any unavoidable debt suddenly resulting from the extraordinary demands of a war. We want no debt upon which the interest, in the course of time, will eat up the principal. It is the duty of Congress, therefore, to provide the ways and means, by direct and indirect taxation, for at least one hundred millions of cash receipts into the Treasury beyond the estimates of Mr. Chase for the ensuing fiscal year. We understand, however, that Congress, as well as our banks, is waiting for some great and decisive victory by our army, under the belief that one such decisive victory will instantly relieve the Treasury, the banks and the country from all their present embarrassments. But while the grass grows the ox starves; and if this rebellion were put down to-morrow we should still need the intervention of Congress to prevent our financial and commercial affairs from running into the inextricable confusion of a sweeping paper

inflation and a ruinous explosion of the bubble. It is the duty of Congress, against all continrencies, to sustain the credit and paper issues of he government upon a solid foundation; and in providing this it will be easy to provide for a healthy paper and specie currency throughout the country. In the next place it is the duty of Congress to provide the relief of a general bankrupt law for our commercial and business classes of all descriptions, which have been prostrated by the unforescen disasters and drawbacks of this rebellion. Upon these matters the two houses of Congress would be employed in the best possible way for strengthening the army, the navy and the government in the great work of suppressing this rebellion. Of all things, we must keep the head of our national Treasury above water.

If we would escape the specie premiums of our revolted States, and the countless issues of worthless and indescribable shinplasters with which they are flooded, we must resort to heavy taxations. Our loyal people are able and willing to bear them, and especially when, in meeting them, they avoid the greater evils of another shinplaster inflation, to be followed by a univeral financial revulsion. Next, having established the bonds and paper issues of the Treasury upon a solid cash basis, we call upon Congress for the much needed relieving measure to our loyal ladies. If the ice is tolerably fair to-day we may taxpaying people of a general bankrupt law.

McClellan and His Grand Army-Preparation and Its Results

NEW YORK TERRALD SATURDAY JANUARY 4, 1202-TRIPLE SHERE

Unless we are greatly deceived in our anticipations, the present month and that which succeeds it will be marked with military and naval events of the highest magnitude, and those decisive battles shall have been fought which will bring the war for the Union to a successful issue. Those factious and mutinous presses which are raising an outcry against General McClellan because he does not advance on Richmond, and which would make a more violent demonstration against him if he had obeyed their blind and ignorant dictation and precipi tated his army into another Bull run disaster will soon be convicted of the worst palpable folly, if not of vile treachery to the cause of the Union. Scarcely have five months elapsed since Gen. McClellan was placed in command of the army around Washington. He had then scarcely what could be called an army; for the demoralization which resulted from the rout of the 21st of July rendered the three months men almost useless, even where they were willing to re-enlist. It was necessary to begin de novo, and organize and discipline a new army. The result is without a parallel in military history. Never before in so short a time has an army so vast been mustered into service, and so well drilled, armed and equipped. Let us compare his operations with those of the military nations of Europe in a recent war.

During the whole of the year 1858 the Empe. ror of the French secretly prepared for the Italian campaign. He could not altogether conceal his formidable preparations, including iron-clad gunboats; but as to the object of them he rigidly kept his own secret till he was ready. On New Year's day of 1859 he intimated to Baron Hubner, the Austrian ambassa dor, who had made his appearance at the levee, that a slight change had taken place in his relations with the Austrian government. "I regret," he said. "that our relations with your government are not so good as they were; but I request you to tell the Emperor that my personal feelings for him have not changed." Even on the 1st of March he assured the English government that his immense warlike preparations were "only necessary reforms in the army and navy, and did not mean a serious disturbance in Europe." But on the 8th of April he decided in council to send an army of 60,000 men to the frontiers of Sardinia. On the 13th the vast preparations for an immediate struggle were visible to every eye, troops arriving in Lyons from north, east, south and west, and the Emperor ordered out 100,000 conscripts. Meantime the Austrian troops were marching and taking up positions on the Sardinian frontier. Eighty thousand were ordered to the banks of the Ticino making nearly 300,000 in Italy. On the 25th of April French troops passed the western frontier of Sardinia, and on the 26th the French 'Army of the Alps" commenced crossing Mount Cenis for Susa. On the same day Sardinia, thus backed and encouraged, rejected the Austrian ultimatum, insisting upon a disarmament. On the 28th the Emperor of Austria issued a declaration of war, and next day his troops crossed the Ticino into the Sardinian territory-On the 3d of May Napoleon published his declaration of war against Austria, on the 10th he left Paris to join the army in Italy, and on the 12th he was at Genoa, Through this port reinforcements, cannon, munitions of war and supplies were poured from the French ports of the Mediterranean, distant only a day or two's sail. On the 20th of May, or only eight days after his arrival, was fought the battle of Montebello, on the 4th of June the great battle of Magenta, and on the 24th the still greater and decisive battle of Solferino.

Thus in six weeks from the day he set out for the field Napoleon finished the war. How was he enabled to do so? By his long preparations on a vast and extensive scale-preparations which were necessary though he had a large standing army, the best in Europe, to begin with-an army whose organization had been the growth of a century; an army veterans who had seen service in two wars-first in Algeria and afterwards in the Crimea-armed with the most improved weapons of modern times, and led by generals whose talents had been developed by experience in active service. In possession of a powerful navy, Napoleon had also command of the sea, which enabled him to send forward reinforcements and supplies in security and with. out limit. Yet it was a year and six months from the time he commenced his preparations till he brought the war to a close by the peace of Villafeance.

Now, what is the brief history of the career of McClellan? In April last he was appointed by the Governor of Ohio a Major General in that State. In May he was appointed a Major General of the United States Army, and the command of Western Virginia assigned to him. For two months he appeared to be doing little or nothing, and he was scarcely heard of. But he was silently and quietly making his preparations and combinations, and on the 12th of July he burst upon the rebels like a tornado, put them to flight, and followed up his victory so rapidly on the three following days with other successes that Western Virginia was cleared of the insurgents, and conquered for the Union at a single blow. It is thus, and like Napoleon in Italy, he will strike in the rebel States when his preparations are completed. On the 23d of July, immediately after the disastrous battle of Bull run, he was called to Washington and placed in charge of the Army of the Potomac. That army, as we have said, had to be created out of raw volunteers. Unlike France, we had no standing army. We had the nucleus of an army, consisting of some 13,000 men; but they were scattered all over the country, and were not available for the emergency. Some portions of the army had been captured, and others treacherously delivered over by superior officers to the enemy. Our arsenals, our naval depots, our capnon and small arms and ammunition and ships had been stolen. The rebels had made their preparations from the nation's materials of warand many of our best officers went over to thous The nation had to manufacture those materials and import them from Europe, and General Mc Ciellan had to make an army out of a military mob. It is only about two months since he was entrusted with the command of the whole army. All these adverse circumstances kept him back: and, lastly, the difficulty with England arrested on their way 100,000 rifles for the completion of the arming of the troops with superior weapons, and at the same time delayed the Butler. Porter and Burnside expeditions. That trouble is now removed, and the preparations are now so far completed that at any moment within

the next two weeks the country may be pre-

pared for the most stirring and stupendous events of war.

The preparations of McClellan have been ex tremely brief, considering the circumstances; but they have been vigorous and comprehensive; and when he opens the campaign the results will be as decisive as they were from his preparations in Western Virginia, or from the preparations of the Emperor Napoleon before the Italian campaign. When McClellan takes the field then let all look out for a speedy termination of the conflict. Judging from his antece, dents in the last summer, he is not only, like Car. not, "the organizer of victory," but, like Napoleon, he knows how to achieve it in the field.

REBEL BITTERNESS .- The intense bitterness exhibited by the rebels in the present contest constitutes one of the most remarkable features of this unhallowed war, and exhibits to us very fully how far, very far, their leaders have succeeded in misleading them, and in misdirecting the public sentiment of the South. The press of the Confederate States being entirely under the control of the despotic junta at Richmond, the truth never once reaches the people, and the sentiment of the North, the disposition of our government and the intention and deport ment of our troops, distorted and misrepresent ed as they have been, have produced among the rebel army a savage ferocity which can scarcely be understood or even realized by us.

From a gentleman who was at Dranesville the other day, we learn that after the engagement, while the federal troops were removing the wounded rebels from the field, and exerting themselves in every way to alleviate their sufferings, they were rewarded for their exertions by the curses of the wounded, and by the frequent declaration that they required no favors at their hands. In one instance, Dr. Read, Surgeon of the First Pennsylvania regiment, was seen to approach a handsome young officer, who, mortally wounded, was lying in a house near the field, and whose button, decorated with a representation of the palmetto tree, and the pompous motto "Animus Opibusque parati," indicated his regiment as a South Carolina one. The wounded man turned upon the surgeon a look of the flercest hate, and, upon being asked whether anything could be done for him, his countenance changed in stantly, and he exclaimed, "Are you a surgeon? do you intend to do anything for me?" Upon being assured that everything should be done for him he exhibited the greatest surprise. A ball was extracted, his wound dressed, soothing medicines given, and, as he was being carefully placed upon some cushions and arrangements made for his removal, he again exclaimed, "I thank you very much; I am very comfortable;' and then added, in the hearing of some of the bystanders, "But I did not expect this treatment-I did not expect it." The young officer expired on the following day, and of course can never return to tell his deluded associates that the government of the United States, as becomes a Christian people in a Christian land, will take care of the wounded, and that the Northern army, in the flushed hour of victory, will treat the defeated foe with as much "chivalry" as ever a South Carolinian arrogated to himself in the palmiest day of his State pride.

We relate these facts in the-perhaps vainhope that the Southern newspapers will tell their troops the truth, and in some measure abate the impression which their men seem to entertain with regard to their treatment by us, and which, if continued in its present spirit, would leave this contest without a parallel in the annals of civilized warfare. IRON-CLAD VESSELS .- One of the most inter, esting documents in our to day's paper, is the report of the naval and scientific gentlemen ap-

pointed by the Secretary of the Navy as a committee to examine the Stevens battery. Their report is decidedly adverse to the battery itself. most useful and valuable description, in relation to iron-clad vessels. The committee includes in its number individuals of acknowledged experience and scientific ability, and their statements may be studied with profit and received with confidence. Mr. Stevens will give a practical illustration of the worth of his battery, this morning, at Hoboken; but the report has already covered the ground of the experiments that are to be made. The power of resistance of the iron plates, and the speed of the vessel as far as can be judged by the model, are admitted, and its general usefulness is amply acknowledged. This report and the experiments inaugurate a probable series of properly ordered examinations, similar to those that have been going on in England for a long time, and will be of incalculable benefit to the country.

THE REBELLION IN A RAGE ABOUT THE MA-SON AND SLIDELL AFFAIR.—We publish this morning a most amusing article from the Richmond Dispatch on the settlement of the Trent difficulty with England. It suggests the picture of as rabid disappointment as was ever expressed through the medium of seething and foaming expletives. The fatal character of the blow dealt to the hopes of the rebels by the decision of our government on this question cannot be more clearly evidenced. It is only impotent rage that overflows thus in the redundancy of a spiteful vocabulary.

The South played its all upon this stake, and it has lost it. It was the main dependence—the very life of this rebellion-this scheme of embroiling us with England. The prudence and moderation of our government, and the ready appreciation by our people of the wisdom of its foreign policy, have given the coup de grace to any further expectations of this kind. The worst blow the rebellion has as yet received has been that inflicted upon it by Secretary Seward's despatch surrendering the worthless traitors through whose arrest it believed all its objects were accomplished. It was worse than a dozen defeats in the field-worse than the loss of Maryland and the defection of Kentuckyworse, even, than the monster victory of Ma nassas, which was a success only because it was a mutual scare, and which, like the celebrated victory of Pyrrhus, would have been followed by immediate ruin if repeated. Nothing, therefore, can be more agreeable to our feelings or more cheerful in prospect than to witness the manner in which the temper of our Southern contemporaries is exercised by the peaceful conclusion of our difficulty with Engand. We like these frenzies and exhibitions of wild passion on their part. The violence of their paroxysms is a proof to us that the malady with which they are afflicted is beginning to wear itself out, and that it requires but little further in the way of blood-letting to restore them to all the blessings of a sound constitu-

New Publications-Important Literary

It will be seen by reference to our literary notices that A. Oakey Hall, Esq., our new District Attorney, intends publishing in pam-phlet form his admirable letter upon Horace Greeley. The great demand for copies of the letter justifies this republication, and Mr. Hall promises to add notes, comments and Tribune extracts corroborative and explanatory to the original text. We advise all who wish to see Greeley dissected, soul, body, boots and breeches, to read Mr. Hall's pamphlet. It shows up the Tribune editor completely.

But now that the letter is to be revised amended and corrected, we advise Mr. Hall to illustrate it. An illustrated work is not only more popular, but is also better appreciable, than one which depends entirely upon words. The "Little Villain" of the Times has undoubtedly found this to be the case with his newspaper. Even the Bible obtains a readier sale and is better understood when adorned with engravings. Besides this, there are some points in Greeley's career where all language fails: and therefore, while Mr. Hall's trenchant style cuts like a knife to Greelev's vitals, and while his letter will be as widely read and as immortal as those of Junius, still we cannot but feel that it might be improved by engravings, in a style more or less allegorical.

For instance, Mr. Hall's allusions to the innocence, purity and modesty with which Greeley is endowed by the Tribune's country readers could be appropriately illustrated by a portrait of Greeley in the style of the "Greek Slave," clad only in his garment of self-right eousness or his habit of abusing his friends, and devoid of any vestments whose pockets might suggest ideas of the Matteson \$1,000 draft or the \$76,000 Irish relief fund. When Mr. Hall tells how Greeley was seduced into abolitionism, a picture of Greeley, as Adam, accepting the apple of discord from an African Eve, would be moral and apropos. Or, if Greeley were represented as Adam blacked by abolitionism, and Eve as a heroine of Berlin Heights, the cut would show, allegorically, how the Tribune philosopher came to be led into phalanx and free love affinities and heresies. Again: when Mr. Hall relates how Greeley entrapped our army into the Manassas massacre, an engraving of Greeley in a brain fever and his shirt, riding, like Death upon a pale horse, at the head of our soldiers, would be dismally and sadly truthful, and is almost indispensable to the correct understanding of the text. Such a picture, or one representing Greeley holding his 'Court of Death," during the Bull run times would be only too well appreciated by many a poor widow and orphan in the land. Certainly no straitlaced Puritan could ob-

ject to the necessary scantiness of costume in

these Scriptural and allegorical depictions; and, indeed, Greeley shows to equal advantage whether he dresses or undresses for his part. For example, Mr. Hall's expose of Greeley's vanity is excellent; but it would be better understood if he gave a portrait of Greeley dressed in a white coat, an old white hat, a pair of gloves designedly nine times too large for him, and with his trowsers carefully adjusted in a remarkably awkward style. It would then be understood how the Tribune humbug manages to attract attention on the street or at Chapin's church. And then, again, Mr. Hall's references to "women's rights" ought to have a cut accompanying, showing Greeley in petticoats, surrounded by a crowd of other old women, and with Abby Folsom on his right and Lucy Stone on his left hand, like Moses, supported by Aaron and Hurr. The white choker which Greeley wears while writing his Independent articles deserves pictorial treatment. Greeley and his inevitable nigger should be represented as the Siamese twins, and the grouping would be equally natural and artistic, while the motto "We are and brothers" would immediately men suggest the Tribune and point the moral. effect of Graham bread in reducing the flesh and abolitionism in reducing circulation might be shown in a double portrait of Greeley "before and after" adopting the isms. A splendid allegorical picture could be made of Greeley, as blind and fickle Fortune, distributing dollar jewelry and gold pens to subscribers for the Weekly Tribune. A cartoon of Greelev as he appeared when planting the rebel flag upon Fort Sumter suggests itself; but grateful South Carolina has already ordered such a painting, to take the place of that of Sergeant Jasper, of Fort Moultrie fame, in her Capitol.

Greeley as Commander-in-Chief, leading his abolition forces onward to Richmond, is a very fine subject. Falstaff reviewing his ragged brigade would be nothing compared with such a picture, and we are sure it would be at once voted to the chief panel of the Court House in the republic of Liberia. Greeley in the Union as he wishes it might be printed in the style of the famous sketch of a darkey chasing a black cat in a dark cellar at night; and it would serve equally well as Greeley's Union, a pirate's flag or an emancipation banner. This should conclude the pamphlet; and for an appropriate frontispiece we suggest the What Is It?-the cut of which can be obtained cheaply of Bar-

Mr. Hall should adopt these pictorial hints Since he deems it his duty to inaugurate his District Attorney services by exposing Greeley to public reprobation, let him illustrate his pamphlet, and thus add the charms of the Rogue's Gallery to his appendix of the "Newgate Calendar."

AMENITIES OF THE ENGLISH PRESS .- It will be seen by the extracts published elsewhere that our contemporaries of the English press are not abating anything in the virulence and indecency of their language towards us. The abuse which they heap upon the President, the members of his Cabinet, and the Northern people generally, has rarely been surpassed by choicest flowers of invective thrown off by London "cabby" or a denizen of Billingsgate.

Whilst journals on the other side are thus losing all sense of propriety and regard for good manners, we of the American press have ecome gentle as sucking doves and decorous as Quakers. If the contrast is permitted to continue we shall establish in the courtesles and elegancies of life, as well as in everything else, our claim to the title of "the model republic." Unlike our transatiantic cousins, we can discuss a question in which our feelings are laterested without losing our tempers or descending to the level of the termagant. We do not think it necessary to detect imaginary insults in the acts of our neighbors in order to prove to the world that we are jealously careful of our honor. Nor de we fasten disputes upon our rivals in their mements of weakness in order to aggrandize our